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# 1985 Report

**Norman A. Carlson**  
DIRECTOR

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# **Federal Bureau of Prisons**

# The Federal Bureau of Prisons

## History

Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Prisons in 1930, there were seven federal prisons, each funded separately by Congress and operated under policies and regulations established individually by each Warden.

During this period, there were 12,000 offenders in federal institutions and an equal number in state and local facilities. Prisons were overcrowded, under staffed and rigid rules governed every aspect of the inmates' lives. Little thought was given to educational and vocational training for offenders.

In 1929 a Congressional Committee was established to study conditions in the existing federal prisons. In the same year, a study group developed a penal philosophy which outlined practical steps for improving the federal prisons.

Based upon recommendations of the Congressional Committee, legislation was enacted by Congress to establish the Federal Bureau of Prisons. On May 14, 1930, President Hoover signed the bill into law, directing the Bureau to develop an integrated system of prisons to provide custody and programs based on the individual needs of offenders.

Congress gave support to the new agency. Subsequent legislation approved minimum security camps, the construction of new institutions and a program of diversified industrial employment within the institutions under Federal Prison Industries, Inc., today more commonly known by its trade name, UNICOR.

The young agency moved rapidly in planning and constructing new institutions, improving existing facilities and living conditions, and upgrading and training personnel. As the Bureau grew, so did its goals of developing into a professional, effective service. Today there are 46 institutions, ranging from minimum security camps to maximum security penitentiaries staffed by over 10,000 employees.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for carrying out the judgments of federal courts whenever a period of confinement is ordered. More than 36,000 individuals are currently in the 46 federal institutions which have levels of security ranging from minimum to maximum. All sentenced offenders who are medically able are required to complete regular daily work assignments. In addition, all offenders have oppor-

tunities to participate in self-improvement programs including education, vocational training, work, religion, and counseling. The following are Fiscal Year 1985 highlights:

- The population of the Federal Bureau of Prisons reached an all time high on September 30, attaining a level of 36,042.
- Three federal prisons were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The total number of institutions accredited is now 37.
- SENTRY, the Bureau's computer-based inmate information system, was expanded to all 46 institutions.
- Inmate employment in Federal Prison Industries reached a record high of 9,955 in September.
- The Federal Correctional Institution in Phoenix, Arizona, received its first inmates on April 1 and was dedicated May 17. The facility will house 500 inmates upon its complete activation in December 1985.
- A former seminary in Loretto, Pennsylvania, purchased in 1984 for use as a Federal Correctional Institution, opened October 31, 1984. The facility will house 300 offenders by April 1986 and will reach its full capacity of 500 in 1987.

## Organization and Administration

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is a career service, with the majority of new employees entering on duty as correctional officers. Administration is carried out by the Central Office, located in Washington, D.C., and five regional offices. The Central Office is comprised of four divisions: Correctional Programs, Administration, Medical and Services, and Industries, Education and Vocational Training. Each division is headed by an Assistant Director.

The five regions are headed by Regional Directors and have headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia; Dallas, Texas; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Belmont (San Francisco), California; and Kansas City, Missouri.

## Inmate Population

The population of the Federal Bureau of Prisons attained a record high of 36,042 on September 30, 1985. This number incarcerated at the end of the Fiscal Year was 41 percent more than the combined rated capacity of the 46 institutions. A year earlier, the population had been 32,317.

Federal court sentencing of offenders to longer terms of confinement for serious crimes, an increase in the number of immigration offenders and the effort to combat organized crime and drug trafficking continue to contribute to the population increase.

Several measures have been taken to alleviate the population pressures, including construction of new institutions, acquisition of surplus facilities, the expansion and improvement of existing facilities and the expanded use of contract confinement and halfway houses.

#### **Community Programs as Alternatives to Confinement**

Prison space is a scarce and costly resource, to be used in situations where the interests of society must be protected. Because of the record high prison population in 1985, the use of alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders has been expanded.

During Fiscal Year 1985, approximately 80 percent of eligible offenders released to the community were released through Community Treatment Centers. These centers are used for offenders near release as a transition back to the home, job and community. The time is used to find a job, locate a place to live and re-establish family ties.

The Centers are also used for offenders serving short sentences, for unsentenced offenders participating in the Pre-Trial Service Program and for offenders under community supervision who need guidance and supportive services beyond what can be provided through regular supervision. At the end of the year, the Bureau had 3,200 federal inmates housed in over 330 contract centers operated by state, local and private agencies.

The Community Correctional Center project was implemented in Washington, D.C. in 1983. The project uses imprisonment alternatives such as community service, work, and victim restitution, when recommended by the U.S. District Court. The Center is available to federal courts in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia for sentenced offenders who are not a risk to the community and who may be in custody up to one year. During the first eight months of 1985, residents completed 5,261 hours of community service work and paid \$34,282 in subsistence payment. Additional evaluation of the project is on going.

A Community Correctional Center opened in Detroit, Michigan, in 1985 and another is being planned for Sacramento, California.

All persons adjudicated under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act are housed in non-federal, local and state juvenile facilities as well as in such facilities as boys' ranches, group or foster homes. Most inmates sentenced to serve less than six months are confined in local jails. There were 1,100 such inmates at the end of Fiscal Year 1985.

Approximately 180 inmates were housed in state prisons at the end of the fiscal year. These inmates are housed in state facilities primarily for protection, as most have cooperated with the federal government in providing court testimony.

#### **Bureau Construction and Renovation**

In response to an increasing inmate population, the Bureau continues to expand its housing capacity through the construction of additional housing units and the renovation or construction of new facilities. New housing units of approximately 100 beds each have opened at the Federal Correctional Institution in Memphis, Tennessee, and Ashland, Kentucky, and at the Federal Prison Camp, Boron, California. Minimum security camps of 100 beds have now been added at the Federal Correctional Institutions in Oxford, Wisconsin, and Petersburg, Virginia. Housing unit expansions are under design or construction at the Federal Correctional Institutions in Milan, Michigan; Seagoville, Texas; Butner, North Carolina; Tallahassee, Florida; Texarkana, Texas; La Tuna, Texas; the Metropolitan Correctional Center, Miami, Florida; and the Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, that will add approximately 1,000 beds to the capacity of the Bureau of Prisons.

New institutions are being planned for Marianna, Florida; Fairfield Township, New Jersey; Bradford, Pennsylvania; and Sheridan, Oregon. The earliest opening date for these facilities is scheduled to be in April 1988. These projects will add approximately 2,200 beds for medium security inmates and 500 beds for minimum security or special cases.

Two facilities which will not directly alleviate over-crowding in the Federal Prison System will be opened soon. The Federal Detention Center in Oakdale, Louisiana, will house 1,000 Immigration and Naturalization

Service cases when it opens in early 1986. A 500 bed Metropolitan Correctional Center in Los Angeles, California, will soon be under construction and is scheduled for completion in October 1988.

Major renovations continue at the U.S. Penitentiaries in Leavenworth, Kansas, and Atlanta, Georgia. The Mariel Cubans present a significant problem to the overall plan for Atlanta. Revisions to that plan call for major work done only outside of the cellhouses with interior cellhouse renovations being delayed.

#### **Professional Standards**

The Bureau of Prisons strives to acquire and maintain correctional accreditation for all its facilities, ensuring that correctional programs and operations are carried

out in a humane and professional manner. In Fiscal Year 1985, the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections awarded three initial accreditations and five reaccreditations to federal institutions. This brings to 37 the total number of facilities accredited for three year terms and includes 15 reaccreditations.

#### **Automated Information Systems**

The Bureau of Prisons expanded the use of SENTRY, its computer-based inmate information system, to all 46 institutions during Fiscal Year 1985. Information from SENTRY is now available in all offices throughout the Bureau. The system monitors inmates in federal institutions and federal inmates in contract facilities, plays an integral part in the inmate designation process and also has a sentence computation capability.

Metropolitan Correctional Center, Miami, Florida.



Major enhancements to SENTRY in 1985 were new sentence monitoring and designations modules, improved data security, and a capacity to display rosters of inmates being moved on buses and airlifts. Plans for Fiscal Year 1986 include the implementation of a prototype mini computer system at the Federal Medical Center, Rochester, Minnesota, the replacement of Sycor telecommunications equipment, online availability of the Bureau's population report, a capacity for mass loading of inmate admission and release information, and several other system enhancements.

The Electronic Mail System component is an important communication link between the Bureau, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Marshals Service, Office of Enforcement Operations, U.S. Attorneys and the Division of Probation.

#### **Inmate Litigation and Legal Activities**

Bureau of Prisons legal staff provide litigation support in several hundred lawsuits brought by federal inmates each year. The support ranges from assistance provided to U.S. Attorneys by institution paralegals to Supreme Court cases argued by the Solicitor General's office with support by Bureau of Prisons attorneys. The several types of suits defended include wide-ranging conditions suits, tort claims, personal liability actions against individual staff members, injunctive actions and habeas corpus.

The Office of General Counsel also has responsibility for many non-litigation matters including release of records under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts, processing of employee discrimination complaints and publication of rules in the Federal Register. The Office of General Counsel in the Central Office continues to oversee and administer the inmate grievance program, which was initiated in November 1974. If attempts at informal resolution have failed, the Administrative Remedy procedure provides a mechanism for formal resolution of inmate complaints relating to any aspect of imprisonment. The process not only provides for the resolution of grievances but also eliminates many civil suits which would otherwise be filed. At the institution level, approximately 15,000 grievances were filed in Fiscal 1985; relief was granted in about 20 percent of these filings.

#### **Federal Prison Industries, Inc.**

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., with the corporate trade

name UNICOR, is a wholly-owned government corporation which sells its products and services to other federal agencies. UNICOR's mission is to support the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the gainful employment and training of inmates in diversified work programs.

Forty percent of all eligible inmates and 28 percent of all inmates confined in the Federal Prison System were employed by Federal Prison Industries at the end of Fiscal Year 1985. The 75 industrial operations located in 40 institutions constructively employ inmates and assist in preparing for employment opportunities upon release. Inmate employment in UNICOR rose from 9,000 at the end of Fiscal Year 1984 to 9,995 at the end of Fiscal 1985.

Gross sales this Fiscal Year were \$250 million. Inmate industrial wages increased from \$14 million in 1984 to \$16.2 million in 1985. The Corporation funded \$6.15 million in vocational training programs, including apprenticeship training and experimental vocational programs. Occupational training is also offered through UNICOR and includes on-the-job training, vocational education, and apprenticeship programs. There are 312 formal training programs in various trades offered in federal institutions. Apprenticeship programs, registered with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, exist in 34 institutions.

The sales of UNICOR products and services also fund payments to inmates who work in non-industrial assignments involving institutional maintenance and operations. These payments increased from \$5.6 million in 1984 to \$6.0 million during Fiscal Year 1985.

An active program of industries plant modernization and expansion began in 1983 and will continue through Fiscal Year 1986. The program will include 54 projects at 41 institutions. UNICOR will invest more than \$40 million in this program, which will provide for the potential employment of over 2,700 additional inmates in prison industries and will ensure modern production capacity far into the future.

An innovative quality enhancement program continued this year in industries, with the goal of professionalizing and enhancing quality production system-wide. UNICOR staff trained at the Quality College in Winter Park, Florida, have conducted training at eight field installations, as well as the Central Office, and are preparing to provide assistance to states through the National Institute of Corrections.

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## **Education and Training**

The Federal Bureau of Prisons provides academic and occupational training programs to prepare inmates for employment upon release. Although enrollment is voluntary, program options are extensive, ranging from Adult Basic Education (ABE) through college courses. Occupational training programs include accredited vocational training and apprenticeship programs, as well as pre-vocational and world-of-work courses, and work and study release.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons implemented a mandatory literacy policy for its inmates in 1983. This policy requires all federal prisoners who function below a sixth grade education level to enroll in the ABE program for a minimum of 90 days. All promotions in Federal Prison Industries and in institution work assignments are contingent upon achieving a sixth grade literacy level.

The ABE program has been very successful. Enrollments exceeded 9,500 in Fiscal Year 1985 and there were over 5,000 completions. Certificates for completion of the General Education Development program were awarded to over 3,000 inmates.

The Bureau's occupational training program includes on-the-job training, pre-industrial training, vocational education, and approved apprenticeship programs. Twenty-eight pre-industrial programs in 23 institutions prepare inmates for employment in Federal Prison Industries.

Federal Prison Industries allocated \$3 million for experimental vocational training efforts in emerging job opportunity fields. Projects were funded to provide job training in such fields as computer sciences, business, diesel mechanics, water treatment, petroleum technology, graphic arts, and food service. Approximately 3,000 students completed these courses in 1985 and another 3,000 completions are projected for 1986.

To operate these programs in 46 institutions, the Congress and Federal Prison Industries appropriated approximately \$23 million for Fiscal Year 1985. The education program is staffed by 500 employees.

## **Inmate Classification System**

The Bureau of Prisons' classification system has been in effect for eight years. Variables such as severity of the offense, history of escapes or violence, expected length of incarceration and type of prior commitments are used



Staff using data processing equipment.

to determine an inmate's security level. This system also eliminates traditional correctional terms such as "minimum and medium security institutions" and groups the 46 federal institutions instead into six security levels. An institution's security level is based upon the type of perimeter security, number of towers, external patrols, detection devices, security of housing areas, type of living quarters and the level of staffing. Institutions labeled "Security Level 1" provide the least restrictive environment and the "Security Level 6" institution is the most secure.

The Bureau of Prisons operates only one Level 6 facility, the U.S. Penitentiary in Marion, Illinois, which houses inmates who require a high degree of supervision due to a demonstrated history of violence, institutional miscon-

duct and predatory behavior. Level 1 institutions house inmates primarily serving short sentences or completing longer sentences begun elsewhere. These offenders are not violent and are not considered escape risks.

The classification system, designed to place offenders in the least restrictive institution possible that is closest to their homes, has proven effective. Security Level 1 inmates account for approximately 23 percent of the inmate population. This means that more inmates can be moved into "open" institutions such as prison camps, which makes the higher security level institutions more humane through reduced crowding. The classification system has enabled the Bureau of Prisons to separate violent and predatory offenders from the rest of the population, keeps the inmate population in better balance, decreases the number of inmate transfers and aids in making better use of available resources.

Electronic cable assembly.



### Staff Training

To assure high standards of performance and conduct, staff training provides every Bureau employee with the knowledge, skills and abilities required to perform his or her job in a satisfactory manner.

The staff training network is composed of the Staff Training Operations Office, located in the Bureau of Prisons' Central Office in Washington, D.C.; a Training Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia; a Management and Specialty Training Center at Denver, Colorado; and a Food Service and Commissary Training Center at Fort Worth, Texas.

Each institution has a Training Coordinator who is responsible for all institution-based training. In addition, each region has a Staff Training Coordinator who has

Wood furniture manufacturing.





Correctional Officer.

the responsibility of conducting training audits and coordinating the assignment of basic training at Glynco.

All new employees are required to undergo four weeks of formal training during their first 45 days in the Bureau. The first portion of that training, a 40-hour course entitled "Institution Familiarization," is designed to give new employees critical skills which they must have before receiving a specific job assignment. The three-week or second phase course is entitled "Introduction to Correctional Techniques" and is taught by Bureau of Prisons staff at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia.

All employees receive a minimum of 40 hours of training each year. There are also a variety of specialized courses in such areas as financial management, correctional supervision, unit management, facilities management, hospital administration, case management, cooking and

baking, industrial operations, locksmithing and bus operations.

Bureau employees received over 55,000 instances of training in Fiscal Year 1985, totaling 850,000 hours. Two thousand employees attended the three week "Introduction to Correctional Techniques" course at Glynco and 1,300 attended management and specialty courses at the Staff Training Center in Denver, Colorado.

#### **Equal Employment Opportunity**

Over 31 percent of all new Bureau of Prisons employees in 1985 were members of minority groups and 29 percent were women. Minorities now constitute 25 percent of all employees, compared to eight percent in Fiscal Year 1971, when the Bureau first implemented a minority recruitment program.

Women are making significant advancements in tradi-

tionally male-dominated positions. Today women comprise 21 percent of the workforce compared to 11 percent in 1971. College and specialty recruitment continue to be the major sources for ensuring representative applicant pools.

#### **Female Offenders**

The Bureau of Prisons continues to focus on improving programs and services for female offenders. It operates four co-correctional facilities and one all female institution, located in Alderson, West Virginia.

The Federal Correctional Institution, Lexington, Kentucky, serves as the medical and psychiatric referral center for women with acute physical or emotional problems. The Children's Center and Pregnant Women's

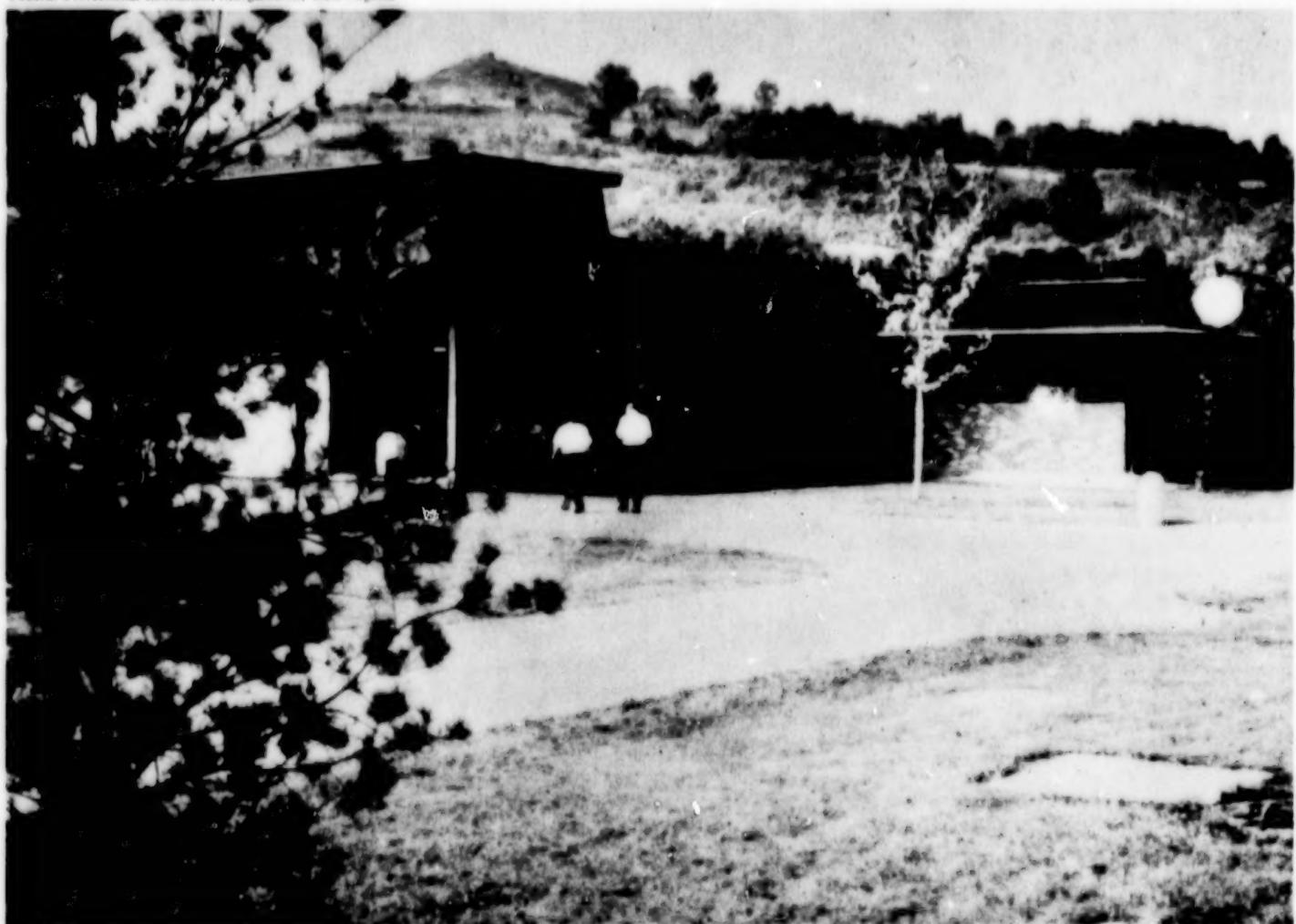
Shelter Home programs are also available when children are born to incarcerated women at the Federal Correctional Institution, Pleasanton, California.

Eleven apprenticeship training programs have been accredited by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. These programs assist in preparing women for such non-traditional jobs as auto mechanics, electricians, plumbers, painters and brick layers. Sixty-two apprenticeship programs are offered for women in 39 different trades.

#### **Chaplaincy Services**

All inmates are afforded opportunities for pursuing their individual religious beliefs and practices. The Bureau's 76 full-time chaplains are assisted by religious advisors

Federal Correctional Institution, Morgantown, West Virginia.





The National Trust Fund and Food Management Training Center, Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas, opened June 11.

working under contract and by more than 2,500 community volunteers. Religious activities are among the most well attended programs in the institutions.

#### **Medical Care**

The Bureau of Prisons provides a range of medical and dental services to meet the needs of a confined population. In a majority of cases, medical care is provided within the prison setting. Community facilities are used to supplement this care as necessary. The primary medical referral centers in the Bureau are located in Springfield, Missouri; Butner, North Carolina; Lexington, Kentucky; Rochester, Minnesota; and Terminal Island, California.

The Federal Medical Center in Rochester was opened in Fiscal Year 1984. Upon its full activation in the spring of 1986, the facility will add 110 medical and surgical beds and 128 psychiatric beds to the capacity of the Bureau of Prisons. There will also be 128 outpatient beds for medical, surgical and psychiatric cases. A special Chemical Dependency Unit, with a capacity of 30 beds, will be available for chemically dependent patients and will provide evaluation and treatment services. This new major referral center will provide medical services to

both male and female inmate patients. The Center will obtain professional medical assistance from the Mayo Clinic, also located in Rochester.

#### **Psychology Services**

The Bureau of Prisons psychology staff of 100 full-time clinical psychologists provide a full range of mental health services to inmates, and upon request, evaluations of offenders to the federal courts. Bureau psychologists serve as coordinators for inmate suicide prevention programs, the Employee Assistance Program and classify and establish program goals for Youth Corrections Act offenders. They also serve on each institution's interviewing panel for new employees and provide training to staff as requested by other managers.

#### **Prisoner Transfers**

In 1977, the United States entered into the first prisoner transfer treaty with Mexico. Since that time, Canada, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Turkey and the Council of Europe, which includes the United Kingdom, France, Spain, West Germany and Sweden, have signed similar treaties which allow eligible inmates to serve the remainder of their sentences in their native countries. Prisoners are transferred on a voluntary basis, and, dur-

ing 1985, Bureau of Prisons staff travelled to Peru, Mexico and Canada to escort returning Americans.

The Attorney General has signed a transfer treaty with Thailand, which, when ratified by both governments, will allow for transfers with a twelfth nation. Also, the Office of International Affairs is in negotiation with the Council of Europe, which could add more than 20 additional countries to the process.

#### **Research**

The Office of Research has 13 full-time staff members in the Central Office in Washington, D.C., as well as 17 in regional offices or field institutions. The staff respond to research requests from Bureau of Prisons' managers, Congressional staff and the public.

During 1985, the Office of Research conducted major studies on Youth Corrections Act offenders; the United States Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois; the validity of prison classification systems; an institution substance abuse program evaluation; pre-release stress in prison inmates; the research program at the Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, North Carolina; and the post-release employment of federal inmates. A survey of a cohort of employees hired in 1984 was also conducted. These individuals will serve periodically as staff research subjects.

Major projects were initiated on the effectiveness of community treatment center placement, the impact of 1984 sentencing legislation on the Bureau of Prisons inmate population, staff attitudes toward prisoners, staff and inmate mental health at the U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois, and Equal Employment Opportunity.

The first issue of "Research Review" was published in Fiscal Year 1985. The publication presents concise, non-technical summaries of research conducted by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

#### **National Institute of Corrections**

The National Institute of Corrections was established by Congress in 1974 to assist state and local corrections agencies. The Institute is governed by a 16-member Advisory Board and is administered by a director who is appointed by the Attorney General.

A total of \$12,050,455 was awarded in 154 grants and contracts to state and local corrections agencies, organizations, and individuals during the fiscal year. The awards were for training, technical assistance projects,

research and evaluation, policy and program formulation, and clearinghouse activities.

The Institute responded to 758 requests for technical assistance from state and local agencies in 49 states and the District of Columbia. These efforts led to improved physical design and conditions in state and local institutions, improved record keeping and information management, and advancements in many other areas of correctional management and programming.

In Fiscal Year 1985, institutional overcrowding prevailed as the most critical problem in the field of corrections. The Institute addressed crowding by assisting state and local corrections agencies in planning and designing new institutions, strengthening community corrections programs, and providing technical assistance to jurisdictions facing severe crowding.

The Institute's Information Center provided information in response to more than 6,500 inquiries from federal, state and local practitioners during the year and continued to serve as a central source of practical, readily retrievable information on corrections.

The National Academy of Corrections, the training arm of the Institute, provided training for approximately 2,100 managers, administrators, and staff trainers during the year. The Academy also sponsored the participation of 163 state and local personnel at Federal Bureau of Prisons training programs. Off-site, agency-based training was provided for almost 500 staff trainers, who subsequently provided the same training for nearly 18,000 correctional staff in those agencies. Training needs were also met through grants and technical assistance to state and local agencies.

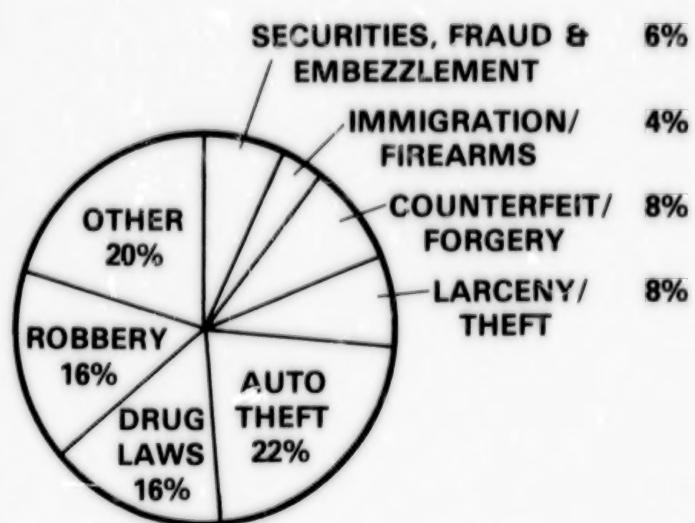
The Congress appropriated an additional \$1.5 million to the National Institute of Corrections for Fiscal Year 1985 to continue work in the areas of basic education and vocational training programs for inmates, a focus which began the preceding year with a supplemental appropriation. The program provided technical assistance and grants to states to develop literacy programs, computer-based and computer-assisted training, and training for prison education administrators.

An additional \$3 million appropriated to the Institute at the end of Fiscal Year 1984 was directed to improving offender classification systems, providing additional training for correctional personnel, and easing the national prison and jail crowding problem.

# Bureau of Prisons

Percentage of Population

Confined to Institutions by Offense



# Bureau of Prisons

## Regions and Centers

### South Central Region

	<b>FTS</b>	<b>Switchboard</b>		
Regional Office, Dallas, TX 75201 1607 Main, Suite 700	729-0012	214/767-0012	Regional Director	J. D. Williams
FCI, Bastrop, Texas 78602	521-3050	512/321-3903	Warden	Larry Kerr
FPC, Big Spring, Texas 79720	738-9000	915/263-8304	Superintendent	Tony Belaski
FCI, El Reno, Oklahoma 73036	743-1011	405/262-4875	Warden	T. C. Martin
FCI, Fort Worth, Texas 76119	738-4011	817/535-2111	Warden	Charles Turnbo
FCI, La Tuna, Anthony, New Mexico-Texas 88021	572-7682	915/886-3422	Warden	Donald J. Southerland
ADC, Oakdale, Louisiana 71463 P.O. Box 5050, 209 E. 5th Ave.		318/335-0861/62	Warden	Steve Schwalb
FCI, Seagoville, Texas 75159	729-8471	214/287-2911	Warden	George Rodgers
FCI, Texarkana, Texas 75501	731-3190	214/838-4587	Warden	David Kastner

### Southeast Region

Regional Office, Atlanta, GA 30315 523 McDonough Blvd., S.E.		404/624-5202	Regional Director	Gary R. McCune
FCI, Ashland, Kentucky 41101	924-5614	606/928-6414	Warden	William Story
USP, Atlanta, Georgia 30315	251-0100	404/622-6241	Warden	Jack A. Hanberry
FCI, Butner, North Carolina 27509 Old N. Carolina Highway 75	629-5403-4	919/575-4541	Warden	F. P. Sam Samples
FPC, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542	949-8522	904/882-8522	Superintendent	Mike Cooksey
FCI, Lexington, Kentucky 40511	355-2581	606/255-6812	Warden	Robert Matthews
FPC, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama 36112		205/293-6591	Superintendent	Tom Kindt
FCI, Memphis, Tennessee 38134-0003 1101 John A. Denie Road	222-4172	901/372-2269	Warden	Patrick W. Keohane
MCC, Miami, Florida 33177 15801 S.W. 137th Avenue	350-6100	305/253-4400	Warden	James A. Meko
FCI, Talladega, Alabama 35160	222-1011	205/362-0410	Warden	Robert Martin
FCI, Tallahassee, Florida 32301	965-7543	904/878-2173	Warden	M.C. Neil Lennon

### North Central Region

Regional Office, Kansas City, MO 64153	752-1360	816/891-7007	Regional Director	George Wilkinson
Airworld Center, 10920 Ambassador Drive				
MCC, Chicago, Illinois 60605 71 W. Van Buren Street	353-6819	312/353-6819	Warden	O. C. Jenkins
FPC, Duluth, Minnesota 55814		218/722-8634	Superintendent	Bill Perrill
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048	758-1000	913/682-8700	Warden	Jerry A. O'Brien
USP, Marion, Illinois 62959	277-5400	618/964-1441	Warden	Jerry Williford
FCI, Milan, Michigan 48160	378-0011	313/439-1511	Warden	John Gluch
FCI, Oxford, Wisconsin 53952	364-2611	608/584-5511	Warden	Roderick D. Brewer
FMC, Rochester, Minnesota 55903-4600 P.O. Box 4600	787-1110	507/287-0674	Warden	Joseph Bogan
FCI, Sandstone, Minnesota 55072	781-7400	612/245-2262	Warden	Marion R. Lacy
USMCFP, Springfield, Missouri 65808	754-2751	417/862-7041	Warden	Joseph Petrovsky
USP, Terre Haute, Indiana 47808	331-8120	812/238-1531	Warden	Dudley Blevins

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<b>Northeast Region</b>	<b>FTS</b>	<b>Switchboard</b>	Regional Director	Z. Stephen Grzegorek
Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA 19106 U.S. Customs House, 7th Floor 2nd and Chestnut Street	597-6317	215/597-6317		
FCI, Alderson, West Virginia 24910	924-3000	304/445-2901	Warden	Ron Burkhart
FPC, Allenwood, Montgomery Pennsylvania 17752		717/547-1641	Superintendent	Jeff Clark
FCI, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-3099	642-9071	203/743-6471	Warden	Dennis Luther
USP, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837	591-3800	717/523-1251	Warden	Calvin Edwards
FCI, Loretto, Pennsylvania 15940 P.O. Box 1000		814/472-4141	Warden	Robert Honsted
FCI, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505	923-4556	304/296-4416	Warden	Robert J. Verdelyn
MCC, New York, New York 10007-1779 150 Park Row	662-9130-9	212/791-9130	Warden	Doug Lansing
FCI, Otisville, New York 10963	887-1055	914/386-5855	Warden	Jesse James
FCI, Petersburg, Virginia 23804-1000	920-3230	804/733-7881	Warden	Ivan White
FCI, Ray Brook, New York 12977-0300	832-6717	518/891-5400	Warden	John T. Hadden

<b>Western Region</b>	<b>FTS</b>	<b>Switchboard</b>	Regional Director	Ogis Fields
Regional Office, Belmont, CA 94002 1301 Shoreway Road, 4th Floor	459-4700	415/598-4700	Regional Director	
FPC, Boron, California 93516 P.O. Box 500	791-1164	619/762-5161	Superintendent	Miguel Hijar
FCI, Englewood 9595 West Quincy Littleton, CO 80123	564-2881	303/985-1566	Warden	Larry DuBois
USP, Lompoc, California 93436	960-6261	805/735-2771	Warden	Robert Christensen
FCI, Phoenix, Arizona 85029 Box 1680, Black Canyon Stage I	762-8000	602/256-0924	Warden	Peter M. Carlson
FCI, Pleasanton, Dublin, California 99568 5701 8th Street	461-9255	415/829-3522	Warden	Rob Roberts
FCI, Safford, Arizona 85546	762-6336-8	602/428-6600	Warden	Fred Stock
MCC, San Diego, California 92101-6078	891-4311	619/232-4311	Warden	Al Kanahale
FCI, Terminal Island, California 90731	793-1160	213/831-8961	Warden	R. H. Dick Rison
MCC, Tucson, Arizona 85706 8901 S. Wilmot Road	762-6921	602/792-6921	Warden	Gary L. Henman

<b>Staff Training Centers</b>	<b>FTS</b>	<b>Switchboard</b>	Director	Paul Lefebvre
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Bldg. 21 Glynco, GA 31524	230-2711	912/267-2711	Director	
Aurora, Colorado 80011 15400 E. 14th Pl., Suite 500	564-0557	303/361-0557	Director	Victor Urban
Food Management Training Center c/o FCI, Fort Worth, Texas 76119	738-4322	817/535-2111	Director	Mark Connors
Trust Fund Training Center c/o FCI, Fort Worth, Texas 76119	738-4322	817/535-2111	Director	George Henderson

FCI-Federal Correctional Institution  
FDC-Federal Detention Center  
FMC-Federal Medical Center  
FPC-Federal Prison Camp

MCC-Metropolitan Correctional Center  
USMCFP-U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
USP-United States Penitentiary

# Federal Correctional System



## Federal Bureau of Prisons

- WESTERN REGION**  
Belmont, California
- NORTH CENTRAL REGION**  
Kansas City, Missouri
- SOUTH CENTRAL REGION**  
Dallas, Texas
- SOUTHEAST REGION**  
Atlanta, Georgia
- NORTHEAST REGION**  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM FACILITIES**
- COMMUNITY PROGRAMS OFFICES**
- FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION**
- STAFF TRAINING CENTERS**



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